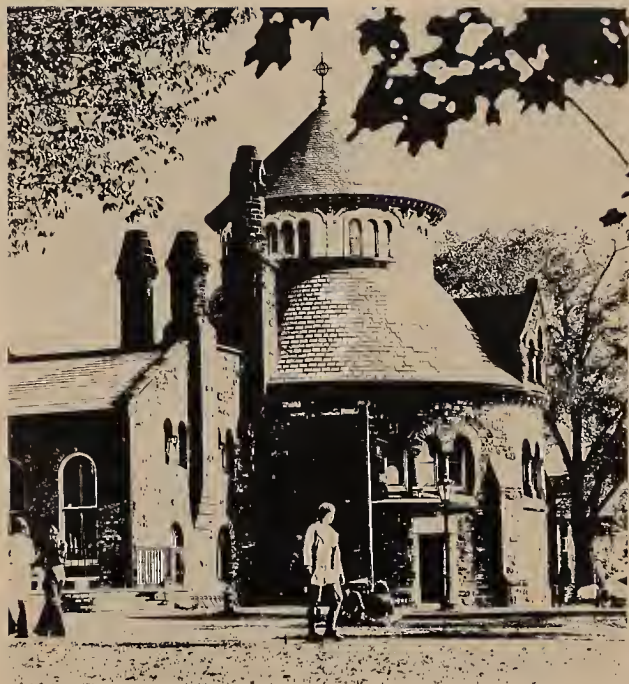


UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

# graduate

JANUARY 1974



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# ISLAM

## The legend and the fact behind the news

By BILL MacVICAR

Islam, Mecca, Arabia Deserta: the words are evocative ones, but the pictures they evoke in most Westerners are few, unvarying and lushly romantic. Bedouins, on splendid steeds sweeping across the sand, cross paths with a slow, spice-laden caravan. Devout Moslems kneel in prayer toward a sacred city in the desert. Caliphs, sultans and emirs in bewildering profusion nibble dates in tableaux from the Thousand and One Nights. The Alhambra, a Moorish relic, lies beached like an exotic whale on the shores of Christendom. And in the East, in Istanbul, history has made compensation: slender minarets convert what was once the Church of Santa Sophia into a cavernous mosque.

These are picture-book impressions, which came into currency last century when Western Europe became entranced with the romance of antiquity and the Orient. They are, however, jarringly inadequate to deal with headlines from that once again newsworthy corner of the world where the Arabs live. Oil embargoes, socialism, and grimly up-to-date warfare are the headlines now, and our stereotypes from Lawrence of Arabia and Scherazade little equip us to comprehend the Middle East in twentieth century turmoil. Western ignorance of the Arabs—their history, culture and way of life—is hardly

more excusable than the Arabs' deep-rooted suspicions of the West.

Study of the Arab world in North America is not a booming concern. Many universities teach Arabic (which for decades, U of T Professor G.M. Wickens adds sardonically, was taught as a dialect of Hebrew). History and political science will offer the occasional course touching on the Middle East. But full-fledged departments of Islamic Studies are rare. In Canada only McGill and Toronto maintain such programs, and in all the continent there are less than two dozen departments.

At Toronto, Islamic Studies is an offshoot of the Near Eastern Department, whose old, and very broad purview was the fertile crescent lands stretching from ancient Sumeria, Egypt and Babylonia and going up to the present. Under Professor Wickens, in 1961, the department cleaved into pre- and post-Islamic halves, a sensible and practical split.

Nonetheless, Islam remains an unwieldy discipline, spanning almost fifteen centuries in time and a geographical area from Moorish Spain as far east as Indonesia, and from the Balkans down to the Sudan. The department at U of T concentrates on the central lands and their languages: The Arab world, Persia, and Turkey. Islamic Studies is also a polymath's discipline, embracing history, science (particularly astronomy), theology and philo-

sophy, politics, economics, literature, to say nothing of art and archaeology (which is handled jointly by the department proper and the West Asian department of the Royal Ontario Museum).

The indispensable tool for all areas except art and archaeology, stresses the chairman, Professor Lorne Kenny, is facility in the languages. Arabic, Turkish and Persian are all offered, along with Urdu at the graduate level. Without language, knowledge of the Qu'ran—Islam's central document—would be second-hand, and most of the history and literature would be completely inaccessible. Competence in one of the major Islamic languages is prerequisite to graduate work.

Given the strangeness of the languages (completely unrelated to those of Europe) and the unfamiliarity of the culture, what lures students to undertake a program of Islamic Studies?

Prof. Eleazar Birnbaum, a specialist in Ottoman literature, says faculty members find themselves asking the same question. For some, at least, it seems to be the same romantic urge that crisscrossed nineteenth-century travellers and archaeologists. Students on holidays stop in Istanbul or Morocco, and come back wanting to know more about this unfamiliar world. Or the very remoteness of the subject matter gives it an allure, makes it an intellectual challenge. But it's profitless to speculate why undergraduates select any subject not directly related to a career. What's important is that many lured to the department by vague or beguiling notions stay to become first-rate scholars.

What, precisely, makes Islamic Studies different from classics or Sanskrit and Indian Studies or Sinology? What do Islamicists study? Islam, the religion, is perhaps as essential to the understanding of the Moslem world as Christianity is to Mediaeval Europe. The Moslems share much of the Judeo-Christian hagiography, their body of beliefs, and among world religions have enjoyed a



This early 17th century Persian brush painting, on paper, is a fine example of the culture of the Moslem world. It portrays a scene from dervish life, of wine making and the effects of wine drinking. (Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum, West Asian Department.)



Their heads bowed toward Mecca, these Moslems are at prayer in a Toronto mosque

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

## graduate

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Mary Ferguson, F.P.S.A.



Viceroy butterfly

## WILD FLOWER WATCHING

with Mary Ferguson

By ANNA E. HILLERY

*The busy have no time to see  
The flowers, so silent, so alive,  
That palting to lavender of the anemone,  
That purpling of the rose no one can save.*

Thus wrote a poet in a poignant lament to those who are blind to the abounding beauties of nature.

Not so with Mary Ferguson, F.P.S.A., who, with poetic vision, has recorded on colour film the exquisite perfection, the fragile, fleeting mysteries of Canadian wild flowers. For this we and future generations will be forever grateful.

Mary Ferguson, who received her B.A. from University of Toronto (University College) in 1930, is recognized as one of Canada's top-flight photographers. "Photography", she says, "is my hobby, not my work, and I would continue to pursue it whether or not I ever sold a picture." Nevertheless, her work has won her international acclaim, with too many trophies and medals to list, as well as the crowning achievement of election to the Fellowship of the Photographic Society of America, a world-wide organization in which she served as Nature chairman from 1968 to 1970.

Further honour came when a number of her pictures were selected to appear in *Publication of the New York Botanical Garden* (McGraw-Hill), probably the most authoritative recent production on wild flowers in the United States.

"There have been other, more personal, rewards that have brought me great joy and satisfaction", Mrs. Ferguson said. "I was pleased when some of my pictures were chosen to appear in *Canada, Year of the Land*, the National Film Board book commemorating the Confederation centennial, and in the subsequent book *A Time to Dream*."

"So many things in my hobby have been exciting and rewarding - watching a butterfly emerge from its chrysalis, seeing the beauty of mountain meadows in the Rockies, on Mount Rainier, and in the Alps. But perhaps my greatest reward comes from communicating to others the joy of my own experience."

Last year the Toronto-Dominion Bank used some of Mrs. Ferguson's provincial flower emblem pictures in a colour poster promotion scheme. Commented A. E. Grainger, manager of a bank branch in Etobicoke, Ontario: "The awareness and response of customers was overwhelming."

Mrs. Ferguson is not certain what inspired her interest in wild flower photography; it seemed, she recalls, to have simply developed from a growing love of nature. "Perhaps I unconsciously absorbed my interest from my parents, who both loved gardening." She is self-taught, except for some casual instruction in art. "Most of my subjects are flowers, fungi and ferns, although I have done insects, which I often raise from egg or young larvae to maturity." To photograph insects, Mrs. Ferguson uses macro photography and electronic flash. In a superb example of such work (in *Canada, Year of the Land*), Mrs. Ferguson has transformed the active leaf beetle into a colourful, gloriously engineered member of the insect society, a creature of marvellous beauty.

Mrs. Ferguson, in her search for new and interesting subjects, has travelled in many parts of the world, has lectured on nature photography in places as far away as Australia, and has lectured and adjudicated in international photographic competitions in both the United States and Canada.

Her husband is Dr. J. K. W. Ferguson, M.A. '28, M.D. '32, retired director of Connaught Medical Research Laboratories. The



Fringed gentian

Fergusons live in Thornhill, surrounded by gardens, trees, and the flowers they love. They have four children - three of them U of T graduates - and four grandchildren.

Mary Ferguson's work is significant in our time and has won for her a place of honour in the annals of Canadian wild life portraiture along with Agnes Fitzgibbon and Grace Coombs, O.S.A. Her talent, as one can see in the frivolous pink perfection of her lady slippers, photographed for one of the bank posters, demonstrates how she illuminates rather than just illustrates her subject.

Mrs. Hillery, married to Robert H. Hillery, B.A.Sc. '31, of Ontario Hydro, was Anna Stockdale, who graduated in Household Science in 1934.

## MIKE 2: review of a posthumous memoir

By LAWRENCE F. JONES

Six weeks before his death on December 27, 1972, Lester Bowles Pearson was in the University of Toronto Faculty Club, the guest of honour at the launching of the first volume of his memoirs, happily titled *Mike*, the sobriquet by which his friends the world over knew him. At the time of the party, Pearson was immersed with two research associates, John Munro and Alex Inglis, in the preparation of Volume 2. But in the last month and a half of his life, realizing that he was gravely ill, the former Prime Minister switched to the writing of Volume 3 and, when the end came,

the completion of the second was left to his assistants.

*Mike, Volume 2* (University of Toronto Press, 344 pp., \$12.50) is therefore (in large part) the work of others, even though the text throughout is written in the first person. "The first four chapters and most of chapter six were close enough to completion to stand as his handiwork", says his son Geoffrey in the foreword. Even more might have been in the words of Pearson himself had he not been a perfectionist. "He was an inveterate reviser of manuscripts," his son notes. This was true of speeches as well as books - Pearson would write five or six drafts of every public

utterance of any importance, and continue to make changes even as he was delivering it.

Volume 2 is a more sober book than its predecessor. It deals almost entirely, with Pearson's conduct of Canada's foreign policy during the ten years in which he was Secretary of State for External Affairs, from 1948 to 1957. Yet the shy humour of the man permeates even these austere pages. His appointment to the ministry, after service in the highest posts of diplomacy and the foreign service of his country, was, he wrote, "like being promoted from general manager

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## RESTORATION: to maintain the quality of a living building

To many people, even today, University College is the University of Toronto, as it was when it was completed in 1859. Its superb site, its architectural splendours and eccentricities, its traditions — even its ghost — make this building unique on the campus. As long ago as 1861, the British novelist Anthony Trollope, on a visit to the city, called University College "the glory of Toronto."

But, like people, buildings grow weary with age. Gunned by fire in 1890 and restored, University College in recent years has shown clear signs of exhaustion. Age, weather, and unremitting use have weakened the fabric to the point that the continued use of the building without major renovations has become a positive danger to its occupants.

The work of restoration has been started — and with great success in modernizing the fabric without diminution of historic atmosphere and architectural distinction. Professor Eric Arthur, who is supervising the work, has set these goals: to reduce the fire hazard, to make the most efficient use of available space, to improve services, to give students and staff facilities that are normally expected today, to protect and preserve a unique building for another century.

To meet the urgency, an appeal is being directed to the 20,000 U.C. living alumni.



Public and University funds have made possible an auspicious start. The sum of \$5 million has been promised — just sufficient for the essentials: the strengthening of walls and floors, roofing, wiring and plumbing, and such necessities as fireproof stairwells. Croft Chapter House is an example of the excellence of what has been done.

But more is urgently needed for the preservation of those features that delight the eye and the spirit: the restoration of East and West Halls to their original glory, the refurbishing of the rotunda, the preservation of the doors, woodwork and stonework throughout the building.

Beginning this year, the University College Restoration Fund is appealing to U.C. alumni and to the many other friends of the College for \$1.5 million, to be raised in the next five years, to make possible the full restoration of the great heritage from a great past.



Interior of Croft Chapter House at U.C. after restoration

### THE FRONT COVER

John Kozie of Instructional Media Services, Faculty of Medicine, produced this striking picture of Croft Chapter House at the west end of University College from a photograph by Robert Lansdale.



## MURDER & A GHOST

One night, about a century ago (a night when Will o' the Wisp crept along the ground) a legend was born. Alan Aylesworth, one of the thirty or forty undergraduates who lived in the dormitories that then occupied the west side of University College, was returning late to his room. Just outside the portico, he saw a pale, bearded figure, whom he promptly invited to his room for a nightcap. The stranger explained that he had been dead for many years, but Aylesworth, remembering his etiquette, pressed the invitation.

Over a bottle of Loch Katrine Scotch whisky, the wraith told his doleful tale. His name was Ivan Reznikoff, he said, and he had been one of the stonemasons who built University College. Nights, when the day's labour was done, he used to repair to the Caer Hywel Pub. He got to know the innkeeper's daughter there and began to court her regularly.

There was, it seems, another mason, called Paul Diablos, whom the legend, with the stubbornness of an Homeric epithet, brands a "wily Corinthian". At any rate he seems to have been a devilish character, who delighted in playing tricks on his stolid friend Ivan. The two masons were engaged in hewing gargoyles where Croft Chapter House meets a short stone portico (and where Aylesworth had met Reznikoff.) Paul, however, was using the unwitting Ivan as his model.

A third workman, privy to the joke, took umbrage at some other of Paul's pranks. In retaliation, he drew Reznikoff's attention to the likeness the gargoyle bore to him, adding a further detail: that Diablos was seeing Ivan's girlfriend on the sly.

In a fury, Reznikoff spent the rest of the day hacking his own gargoyle into a crude likeness of his duplicitous friend. This did little, however, to quell his black Seythian temper. When darkness fell, he equipped himself with a double-bladed axe and lay in wait near the spot where, he had been told, Paul was wont to come with the disputed woman.

Eventually, the couple appeared and Ivan, crazed with rage and jealousy, set after Diablos with the axe. Dashing out of reach, Paul took refuge in the half-built college. As he entered, he kicked shut the heavy wooden door which received the brunt of the murderous blade (the deep gouge disfigures the portal to this day). Thwarted in his vengeance, Reznikoff chased Paul, intending to finish with his bare hands what he had begun with an axe. Diablos fled down the long corridor and started up the staircases inside the main tower, Reznikoff in pursuit. Higher and higher they climbed. The gap between them was closing. Too late, Diablos realized that he was trapped. Reznikoff was inches behind him. Diablos reached for a stiletto he

(Continued on page 4)

At the far left, faces of killer and victim glare down from wall where Croft Chapter House and U.C. south wing meet. Below, the gash in the nearby door into which the axe was plunged.



# LANDMARKS

significant historically or architecturally?

By WILLIAM CONRAD

What do Soldiers' Tower, Trinity College, Convocation Hall and the original Knox College building have in common with the Wheat Sheaf Tavern, the Purdy Milk Cap Company, the Canada Maltting Company elevators, Mike's Warehouse and the William D. Young Memorial drinking fountain in Kew Gardens?

They are all Toronto historical or architectural landmarks. The Toronto Historical Society recommended that all these structures be considered for preservation because of their "historical or architectural value". On June 20, 1973, Toronto City Council obliged and duly designated these buildings as landmarks.

Among some 400 buildings so designated, a large share belong to the University of Toronto. Strictly educational edifices are the bulk of these, but on the list also are residential buildings—houses and apartments—now used as offices, and at least one industrial building. This is the sometime City Dairy, now the Borden Building. It houses offices of the anthropology and sociology departments, the U of T Security Force, and the Shade Tree Research Laboratory.

Studying some of the structures on the list leads one to wonder what criteria apply. Age alone is not, it seems, enough. Although an old building is more apt to be included than a more recent one, the list names Simcoe Hall (1924) Trinity College (1923), and parts of St. Michael's College constructed as recently as 1939.

Handsoneness seems even less a factor. To call the Electrical Building or Sussex Court (a converted apartment building now housing several academic departments), or the aforementioned Borden Building eyesores would hardly do justice to their intransigent homeliness. Nor is uniqueness the ultimate arbiter. The SAC Media building, the School of Graduate Studies and the Newman Centre all occupy converted houses no more or less distinctive than hundreds of similar houses throughout the city.

Yet the specifications issued by the Toronto Historical Board seem to be scrupulous. Identification with a historical person or event is a prime consideration. Next are architectural criteria—the building is a good example of an important architect's work, or the only remaining example of a particular era or style. The integrity of the original structure is considered; if extensive remodelling has altered the structure, theoretically it is ineligible. Similar points taken into account are the economic feasibility of preserving a building, the finding of a suitable sponsor, and the capability of public acceptance.

Many of the buildings at U of T designated as Toronto Historical Landmarks are of course splendid: University College (also a National Historical Landmark); the original Knox College building in Spadina Crescent; Flavelle House; home of the Faculty of Law; the old observatory building on Hart House Circle that now houses the SAC offices. It is when the list goes on to name the Electrical or Mining buildings, the Botany Building greenhouses, built in 1931, or again the Borden Building, that one takes pause.

The charge is often made that such movements to preserve our cultural heritage are over-zealous; that, after years of indiscriminate bulldozing and development, we are now erasing in the other direction and preserving every dilapidated, graceless building more than a quarter-century old. But actually, given the Toronto Historical Board's very limited powers, their inclusiveness makes sense. The board can only recommend structures to be designated, and, if they are so



The Emsley Place historic landmark vanished years ago



The Borden Building on the east side of Spadina Crescent



Sussex Court

designated by the City Council, the future of the structure is by no means settled. What such designation means is that, if a demolition or renovation permit for one of the buildings is applied for, the city must delay issuing it for 60 days, during which time the Historical Board will try to persuade the owners not to demolish, or to renovate in such a way that the building's original character is preserved.

At the U of T, the meteorological building, which now houses the Office of Admissions, was due for a new roof. The Historical Board persuaded the University to restore the original red tile roof. With an owner such as the University, such persuasion is generally successful. But since the board has no funds to assist in remodelling, it is often impossible for owners to comply with the guidelines they recommend. All the board can do is persuade.

In fact, at St. Michael's College, a strange situation obtains. On Emsley Place, a short, dead-end road off St. Joseph Street between Queen's Park and Bay Street, stand several old houses used as residences for staff and students. These are all designated as historical landmarks. But if you compare the list, as recommended by the Toronto Historical Board and as approved by the City Council, you will discover one more address than house. No. 10 Emsley Place was torn down years ago; no one can remember exactly when. So a vacant plot of land has been officially designated. The implications of this are fascinating. Will any building eventually put on this site be expected to preserve the original characteristics of the site—i.e. vacancy? Or will anything that goes up on the site—be it a snack bar, skating rink or bicycle stand—become an instant landmark?

William Conrad, holder of a U of T graduate degree, is now in journalism.

## MURDER Continued

kept tucked in his belt and swung around, plunging it hilt-deep in the pursuer. The huge Ivan reeled back, toppling over the flimsy rail, and plummeted down the hollow central shaft to his death.

Having, after so long, told the tale of his death, the loquacious spectre rose, gravely thanked his host and departed. Aylesworth dimly recalled blacking out at this point.

Next morning, when finally he awoke, (his head feeling much as if Reznikoff's axe were buried in it) Aylesworth was tempted to write the evening off as a restless dream, dismiss his visitor as a monster dredged up from the depths of Loch Katrine of which he had so generously drunk. But on his table, next to the empty bottle, stood two glasses. For Aylesbury, this was proof that his drinking companion was no spirituous figment but a bona fide spirit.

During the 70's and 80's, other undergraduates, on mist-weathered autumn nights, thought they had glimpsed the dour wraith in the courtyard or near the northwest portico of the college. But new generations of undergraduates grew sceptical of such supernatural nonsense. The legend faded.

Then came the fatal February night in 1890 when Mr. Pride tripped on some stairs while carrying a trayful of kerosene lamps, thus kindling the holocaust that gutted University College. Later, when firemen combed the ashes, they made a grisly discovery at the base of the tower: a belt buckle, assorted bones, and a human skull. No casualty of the fire, they determined, the skeletal victim had reposed unnoticed for some years. But who had it been? Suddenly the story of Ivan Reznikoff seemed not at all so far-fetched.

The skull now resides in the University College Archives; the door near Croft Chapter House bears the scars of a murderous assault; a pair of gargoyles nearby perpetually grimace at each other and, set in the masonry of the Laidlaw wing, a long-lost stone owl reportedly the handiwork of a mason whose initials were P.D., glares balefully down on passersby.

If you still claim to be sceptical, of discomfiting tales in general or of Ivan's spectre in particular, take yourself off to University College some wet gusty night. Dark staircases crane off at ominous angles. Moonlit windowpanes throw eerie shadows through the colonnades. Numberless half-human faces, hewn in wood and stone, follow silently the movements of mortal intruders. And the legends start to stir...



# WHAT'S A MILLION? Athletics becomes issue

By GEORGE E. WODEHOUSE, M.D.

When the Massey family gave Hart House to the University of Toronto in 1921, it made the University the envy of most others in North America. Its North wing, designed and furnished in a splendid way to provide athletic and recreational facilities for male students, was intended, however, for a modest population of three thousand.

The so-called Athletic wing served the University well for the next 25 years but had never been intended for the increasing enrollment on the St. George Campus that followed the 1939-45 War, and certainly not for the 26,000 male students and staff now on that campus. Pressure on the facilities grew steadily, to the point where, in the last few years, it has become intolerable. Many have been unable to satisfy all their recreational needs because of the lack of space and facilities. Many more are unable to use them at all.

To correct this situation there has been intensive planning, over a period of nearly a decade. It is now pleasant to say that new and improved athletic facilities seem to be very close at hand.

How close? The committees of the Men's Athletic Association, the Women's Department of Athletics and Recreation, the School of Physical and Health Education, the T-holders and the Advisory Board to the UTAA, together with the University's Committee on Internal Affairs, have given repeated and detailed consideration to the reports of the various users' committees, task forces and Presidential advisory committees which have reviewed the situation so often and so thoroughly in the past.

The principal hang-up as usual appears to be money.

Almost without a dissenting voice the University community has agreed that new and additional facilities are essential, most consider that the three main policy objectives should be athletic instruction competition and recreation, physical fitness, and the discipline of physical and health education, and that facilities can and should be constructed to permit the ongoing pursuit of these three objectives concurrently. Other subsidiary objectives include spectator participation, excellence in athletic performance to national levels, service to the neighbouring community, and service to the extramural athletics community; it appears that these can all be encompassed to some degree providing the first three are met.

A major decision facing the community is the location of a proposed multi-purpose area to house facilities for a variety of activities—basketball, volleyball, badminton, tennis, gymnastics and track and field. Two sites have been proposed, one to the north of Harbord Street, bounded on the west by Spadina and on the north by Glen Morris, and the other to the south of Harbord Street immediately to the west of the present Women's Athletic Building and bounded on the west by Spadina Avenue. The first offers potentially a larger area of ground space which would permit the relatively easy inclusion of a full 200-metre track. The second provides a slightly smaller ground space which would make the inclusion of a track considerably more difficult but would add the advantages of complete integration with the present Women's Building and probably greater opportunities for integration of programs for both men and women, as well as avoiding any community dislocation involving the demolition of residential housing. A further factor is that to build on the site south of Harbord would require a multi-story structure and could prove a little more expensive.



In dispute on campus: should an Olympic-size swimming pool, bigger than the Benson pool seen above, take second place to a field house, which, of course, would not look anything like U of T's first athletic facility—the gymnasium (right) behind University College as it was in 1866.



## THE STUDENTS' VIEW

By BOB GAUTHIER

The University of Toronto's fourth athletics task force report in 10 years is now before the Governing Council's internal affairs committee. No action was taken on the previous three reports due to a lack of funds and the previously low priority of athletics at the University but the new proposals aim at a restructuring of athletics on the St. George Campus. If passed, the recommendations will result in increased facilities and a new governing structure for athletics.

However, the outcome of the task force report is not yet clear. There has been considerable opposition from neighbouring community groups, students, and other members of the broad university community, including dissenting comments from the athletics departments themselves.

As matters now stand, the internal affairs committee has decided to go ahead with the construction of facilities and is having architectural plans drawn up. The committee has also decided on a list of priorities for facilities to be constructed immediately, or when funds become available. In the order of importance these priorities include:

The reorganization of Hart House and the Benson Building locker rooms to permit integrated use by men and women;

The construction of a field house containing a 200 metre track and multi-purpose space adjacent to the Benson Building;

The provision of laboratories and offices for the School of Physical and Health Education and the Department of Athletics and Recreation (Men) within the same field house building;

The construction of from five to 20 squash courts on a site still to be determined;

The construction of a 50 metre, eight lane swimming pool, also on a site yet to be determined;

The conversion of a parking lot on the east side of St. George Street between Hoskin and Bloor into a playing field;

The enclosure of the Robert Street ice rink; The construction of seating for 1,000 spectators in the field house and the pool building.

Alex Rankin, Vice-President, Business Affairs, has indicated that \$4.7 million, of an estimated \$6 million needed, is available for

the facilities. However, there is also a possibility of federal funding somewhere in the range of \$1 million. According to a November 13 report from Jill Conway, Vice-President, Internal Affairs: "Federal funding would probably be forthcoming provided that there was a clear proposal developed for community involvement and there was clear orientation toward the use of the facility for participation and the promotion of individual fitness."

The University also has available approximately \$100,000 received from the rental of Varsity Arena to the Toronto Toros of the World Hockey Association during the present season, and \$400,000 from the sale of 188 Yonge Street property.

The latest task force was formulated over the past summer by Bruce Kidd, lecturer in the School of Physical and Health Education, and Brian Levitt, former special assistant to Vice-President and Provost Don Forster. Unfortunately, the task force recommendations and summary were compiled and decided upon without any significant input from the present facility users—students—who were off campus during the summer.

There are also several major points of contention between the various groups that have responded to the task force report's recommendations, although the University administration and the internal affairs committee have attempted to paper over any cracks that would make the report appear to lack consensus in its favour. For example, disagreements exist between the men's and women's athletic associations and departments over priorities, between the graduate committee of Hart House and the internal affairs committee over representation and facility use, and, most noticeably, between the surrounding geographical community and the University. There is also considerable apprehension on the part of the students and various athletic administrators concerning any new governing structure for athletics.

Although the graduate committee of Hart House is "in agreement with the main thrust of the (athletics) report, with the policy issues identified and their ranking and with the capital spending priorities", the committee does not want to see one of the report's

By BILL MACVICAR

When the University of Virginia was being built, Thomas Jefferson wrote to his architect suggesting that various buildings "be models of taste and good architecture, and of a variety of appearance, no two alike, so as to serve as models for the lecturer".

Considerations of taste aside, most universities have in fact become museums of architectural practice, though more out of accident than design. Rare is the campus, like Mies van der Rohe's Illinois Institute of Technology, that is planned and executed according to a single aesthetic mould. Universities that grow over more than a century, in spurts and fallow periods, are better "models for the lecturer" than Jefferson could have dreamed.

Toronto itself obviously offers examples of different periods of architectural practice: University College and Scarborough College are about as different as buildings with similar functions can get. But there are striking contrasts among buildings put up just during the last fifteen years. The proposed home of Innis College, for which the sod was turned on September 14, is radically different from both the cloisterish Massey College and the



Principal Peter Russell (right) shows Arthur Wood a scale model of Innis College.

## INNIS: community co-existence

monumental John P. Roberts Research Library, and this difference reflects more than just cost and function. Innis College shows how a university can co-exist with the community that surrounds it, and thus may become a paradigm of the way urban colleges must grow.

To see how Innis College developed its philosophy, a good place to start is with Harold Innis, the brilliant economic historian for whom the college was named. Professor Innis, while a scrupulously thorough scholar, loved nothing more than good talk. Often colleagues or students who dropped in simply to ask a question found themselves there for hours. Professor Innis liked conversations that ranged over a variety of disciplines and topics. The college, similarly, dedicates itself to freedom of communication and the easy interchange of ideas.

An original \$8.5 million project for Innis did not reflect such priorities. The prize-winning design showed a tall, major building, almost a less insistently mediaeval version of Massey College. There were chronic problems with funding, however, and the project fell by the wayside, a fact which nobody now regrets. Before turning the sod for the new building, Innis' first Principal, Robin Harris, remarked that, had the earlier plans been carried out, the structure would already be out-of-date by today's standards.

When Innis' long-postponed home finally came to be planned, its circumstances were altered. First, the budget was fixed, and by usual standards, quite small: \$1.2 million. Second, the college's students were working with full parity on the planning committees. As befits a client of slender means, comparative shopping was undertaken. Sixteen firms were approached before Diamond and Myers, designers of York Centre, were selected, and they only after three separate interviews.

Architects Jack Diamond and Barton Myers had several options for the plot of land on the north side of Sussex Street between Huron and St. George. Several old houses stood there, and it was debated whether they should be demolished. After several meetings with Sussex-Huron ratepayers, and after being assured that Inn-Res (the student-run housing cooperative) would participate in the project, it was decided to keep the houses, remodel them and assimilate them into the complex.

That single decision distinguished Innis from virtually all other University buildings hitherto constructed. The bulldozer would not have to prepare the way for Innis. Rather,

it would use land already vacant, join up to existing buildings, and be an unobtrusive addition to a block whose character was already established. Innis would not "flex any architectural muscles", according to Jack Diamond.

Some changes would be made of course. The rabbit-warren of fences, alleys and back yards behind the houses would be cleared, and the resulting open space would be landscaped and called Innis Green.

As to the buildings themselves, the architects were encumbered with few restrictions. Rather than constructing a precise number of delimited areas, like lounges or seminar rooms, they were told to create "lots of comfortable places", as in an old house. Two areas only would be reserved for more specific functions: the Town Hall and the Pub.

The Town Hall is a "hub" which can be used, as its name implies, for meetings (or for theatre, or films, or other functions). Retractable walls surrounding it can open or enclose the area, suiting it to various groups and activities. On the floor above will be the library, which at Innis is seen as a complement to the learning process, not its totality.

The central building will be flanked by two others: along St. George Street an office wing, and to the west a house now standing. Skylights covering all three structures will form malls between them.

The basement of the house will be a student-run pub, which will extend on to a sunken terrace, forming a conservatory or "winter garden" abutting on the Green.

The Pub, the Town Hall and the Green will all be down a few steps from ground level, and will be reached by several entrances. The whole complex is designed to be as inviting and accessible as possible. In the opinion of Jack Diamond, it is the absolute antithesis of Massey College, whose brick facade with its single, gated entrance, whose inward-gazing windows bespeak its contemplative, club-like ambience.

A contrast of a different sort will loom across the street from Innis. The John P. Roberts Research Library, granted, could not keep the low profile that Innis desires. But its concept and use of space is the reverse of the new college's. Surrounding land sets off the huge structure in its centre, which is a hard, concentrated, isolated monument. (Jack Diamond hastens to add that his appraisals of Massey and Roberts are not aesthetic criticisms; he is just making explicit the archi-

tectural messages of each.) Innis is thick on its peripheries and open in the centre, and it is not "approached" by great staircases or grand portals. You're in Innis before you know it.

Principal Peter Russell said it was his dream to build a college that would not "attack the neighbourhood, but that the neighbourhood would be better for it." Innis, as planned, seems to realize his dream. More significantly, it may be a solution to the problems of University growth, a problem (at Columbia, for instance) that has done little to ease town-gown tensions. When citizens are understandably protective of their streets and neighbourhoods, a university's acquiring and razing whole blocks of land will be opposed with ever greater vigour and determination. Innis proves that a great institution will not, like the late Roman empire, have to consolidate and defend its borders, but can rather revitalize its surroundings, not demolish them.

## MIKE 2 Continued

to president in the same company: External Affairs Ltd."

It was a momentous decade, for him and for the world — the beginnings of the Cold War, the independence of India and Pakistan within the Commonwealth, the altered status of the Commonwealth, the founding of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Korea, Palestine, Israel, Egypt and the Suez. Volume 2 is a book of names, of the men and women who made the history of the recent past, all of whom Pearson came to know personally. These included such figures as Winston Churchill (who once introduced Canada's foreign minister as "the Canadian High Commissioner"), after which Mike wrote to Prime Minister St. Laurent that Churchill "must be getting older"; Nikita Khrushchev, Katsenovich ("an engaging old pirate"), General Douglas MacArthur ("the most imperial, proconsular figure I have ever seen"), Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, Clement Attlee, Anthony Eden (who asked Pearson to arrange to have him open the Canadian National Exhibition), Trygve Lie, and Dag Hammarskjöld. There were such disparate personalities as Gamel Abdul Nasser (who warned Pearson in 1955 that Egypt would acquire arms from behind the Iron Curtain for use against Israel if he could not get them from the U.S. or Britain), and Joey Smallwood of Newfoundland ("The producer, director, and leading man — I was the supporting cast").

Two great honours came to Mike Pearson in that decade: his election to the presidency of the United Nations General Assembly and his winning of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1956 for his work in ending the armed intervention in the conflict between Egypt and Israel by Britain and France to safeguard their interests in the Suez Canal. Pearson heard about the Nobel prize from a news service reporter before he had been officially notified. Once satisfied the report was true, he was asked for comment. "As for my comment, my message to the world, it was short and to the point, if somewhat inadequate: 'Gosh!'"

While carrying on Canada's relations with other countries, Mike Pearson was also a Member of Parliament, who early in his political career learned that the village post office was just as important to his constituents as the United Nations. It has been said that he was really not interested in politics. Perhaps he was not at first, but he grew to like it, although, after he made a major political slip in his first speech in the House of Commons he confessed that he was "clearly not a born politician". Nevertheless, he won in eight elections, which speaks for itself as an indicator of his political sense.

In election campaigns and world travels, Pearson grew to appreciate brevity in speech. He never forgot one wise old farmer's introduction: "I have been asked to introduce Mr. Pearson, who has been asked to speak to us. I have. He will."



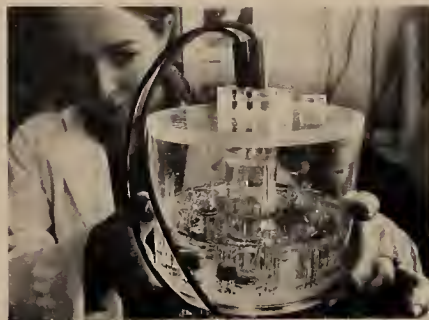
# War on rheumatic diseases: a combined operation



Dr. M. A. Ogryzlo, professor of medicine and director of the U of T Rheumatic Disease Unit, Wellesley Division, (in dark suit), consults house staff during medical rounds.



Dr. Duncan Gordon, associate professor of medicine, examines X-rays for rheumatoid arthritis.



RDU technician prepares disc gel electrophoresis equipment for separating enzymes and measuring their size and parity.



An estimated million and a half Canadians suffer from one form or another of arthritis, and 100,000 of them are afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis sufficiently severe to cause some disability.

The statistics put into sharp focus the work of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, which in 1973 completed a quarter of a century of service. In Toronto, the Society's efforts have been greatly helped by the contribution of University of Toronto medical scientists, who, in their laboratories and affiliated teaching hospitals, have set standards adopted across Canada and widely all over the world.

The most notable Toronto development was the establishment by U of T in 1960, in conjunction with Wellesley and Sunnybrook hospitals, of the first Rheumatic Disease Unit. Now there are 12 of these highly specialised units across Canada, with a total of 315 beds, all devoted to the diagnosis, study, and treatment of all kinds of rheumatic diseases. This page illustrates the work of these medical scientists.

But, great though the advancement has been, it is not enough. Dr. Hugh Smythe of the Faculty of Medicine, chairman of the CARS medical and scientific committee, points out that, with present facilities, only 3,000 patients can be treated in a year, including 2 per cent. of those with active rheumatoid arthritis. Even if the number of special treatment beds could be immediately doubled, 96 per cent. of the afflicted would be left without specialized care, and the hundred or so rheumatologists in Canada can see only 5 per cent. of those with serious complaints. The great majority must go without the benefit of specialist advice.

RIGHT: Extended razor handle and built-up grip help to facilitate shaving.



Dr. Irvin Broder, assistant professor of medicine at Toronto Western Hospital staff, assays histamine in a specimen.

RIGHT: This specially-designed tapot stand enables someone who can't lift to pour tea.



LEFT: Physiotherapist Sharon Carter assists patient with exercises, which can be done in water because of its buoyancy.

This page has been prepared with the assistance of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society and the kind co-operation of U of T's Rheumatic Disease Unit, Wellesley Division; Toronto Western Hospital Division, and Sunnybrook Medical Centre Division. Photographs by John Reeves, Frank Little, and Pearce Audio-Visual.



Heightened chair, stool, and 'reaching' tongs make life easier for patient.



# ISLAM

Continued

spectacularly successful participation in political history. Within a century of Mohammed's death, his followers held sway over an empire greater than the Romans ever knew. And the civilization of that empire grew up along religious lines. Moslems, however, were not averse to borrowing from the science and art of the Greeks and Persians, and soon developed a brilliant urban culture of their own.

For several centuries, in fact, Islam was not only the world's brightest cultural light (with the possible exception of China) — it was a storehouse of dormant European civilization. Much of Aristotle that perished during the dark centuries in Europe survives in Arabic translations or commentaries. And the Babylonian heritage of mathematics and astronomy was preserved in Damascus, Baghdad, and Cordoba.

In the West, Islam is best known for its clashes with Christendom. Surveys of such movements as the Crusades, the Mongol invasion, and the rise of the Ottoman empire are offered. Moving from the edges of the civilization to its heart, there are studies with a different bent: Sufism, (Islamic mysticism) or cultural attitudes in the Islamic world.

More political topics are not neglected. Various courses and seminars scrutinize the great power rivalry in Iran, modern Arab thinkers, and the emergence of modern Egypt. Such courses might be said to examine another clash, this time of a secularized Islam and Christendom.

The gradual, sometimes painful, assimilation of the Arab world — by no means completed — throws light on the nature of their civilization. Islamic architecture, as art historian Professor E.J. Keall points out, can almost be said to reflect the inward-looking orientation of an essentially parochial culture. Outside walls are high and unwindowed, and the structure enclosed a garden courtyard for reflection and contemplation. Such self-absorption, of course, did not mean that Islam was not interested in statecraft. The Ottoman empire, at one point brushing the walls of Vienna, was one of the world's most successful political units for some centuries.

It is true that Westerners find much of Islamic culture rather inaccessible — it is not an easy task to understand and appreciate their art and literature. Poetry, for instance, is composed according to elaborate traditions. Prof. Birnbaum compares it to the most far-fetched conceits that Elizabethan verses turned upon — but much more complicated. The heavily worked, allusive language (often presupposing rote knowledge of the Qur'an and an easy conversance with three languages) results in a product of intricate delicacy, but one which takes years of close reading to grasp fully. One such poetry "clicks" for the reader, however, it is extraordinarily beautiful.

The notion of intricate conceits seems pervasive in Islamic life. Even traditional prose style was ornate and often rhymed, but nowadays simpler forms have won out, no doubt to the relief of oil executives trying to nail down a deal. Or calligraphy, which we consider a craft, a mere decoration, has a major status; verses from the Qur'an may be shaped into skillful representations of mosques flanked by minarets.

Professor Lisa Golombek of the Royal Ontario Museum says that Islamic art has to be appreciated on its own terms. So much of the fund of talent went into things we don't consider major works of art: like castanets and book illustrations, yet these objects of daily life sometimes aspire to works of genius. More than anything else, architecture shows the skill and ingenuity of Islamic art. The great vaults of the mosque, the palace, the caravanserais were not covered with Michelangelos, but the luxuriant stuccoed domes could be as exciting an experience. This is not to say that Islam prohibited the

Premier David Barrett of British Columbia, third from left, gave the 1973 Sophie Boyd Memorial Lecture sponsored each year by Social Work alumni. Seen with Mr. Barrett, left to right, are: Dean Albert Rose, Hart House Warden J.G. Lennelle, Joan Dranuta, president of the Social Work Alumni Association, and Boris Chemerys, vice-president.



human figure in art — on the contrary, human forms appear in every possible medium. But in the mosque living forms were excluded to avoid idolatry.

Given art, theology and literature which scale heights of sophistication and bespeak a civilization of tradition and subtlety, our idea of Islam is a mystery. Most Westerners still ignore the material and literary evidence and dismiss the Arabs nomads half-emerged from barbarism. This is a notion which afflicts worldly and erudite people, too; the editorial cartoonists of enlightened, respectable journals are liable to depict stealthy Bedouins with knives clenched in their teeth when they choose to lecture Arab leaders about their responsibilities. Professors Kenny and J.R. Blackburn have published a study of the misinformation and distortion in standard school history books — an inexcusable though all too common home for ignorance.

Luckily, through the years, we have had a very few people who decided that folklore was not good enough. This small cadre of professional Islamicists has done serious, dedicated work in all areas of that civilization. And wherever they look, there is gold: problems, authors, periods barely known in the West. Such a fertile discipline testifies not only to the wealth of Islamic culture but to its obscurity.

So those students fortunate enough to gain a professorship in one of the few departments will have clear sailing — there is little danger that, having embarked on a troublesome expedition they will arrive only to find someone else's boat in port before them (a state of affairs that is becoming notorious in the busy waters of more popular disciplines).

But chairs of Moslem theology or of Persian are rarer even than qualified Islamicists; even those lucky enough to get a university post may have had to wait ten years before a vacancy occurred. What do the others do? There are a few careers open in Islamic bibliography, a specialized field that provides a reasonable living for some graduates — preparing the ground, as it were, for the day that our familiarity with Islam will become as widespread as our knowledge of ancient Greece. There are jobs in commerce, too. Westerners fluent in Arabic were long hired at handsome salaries by the big oil companies — a source of jobs that is drying up as quickly as the oil itself. The dearth of any career opportunities commensurate with many years of difficult study is a discouraging prospect — no less in Islamic studies than anywhere else.

But it's possible that we've been looking at things from too narrow a range. The humanities are supposed to be an enriching study, giving us ballast to steady us in the world. The profusion of careers directly linked with those studies is a rather recent phenomenon, an attractive one but not entirely wholesome, for there is then a tendency to look on BA's and MA's as high-class trade diplomas. Four or five years studying the art or history of the Islamic peoples is a worthy pursuit as any other, and deeper understanding of the Arab world cannot but benefit us all. As Professor Birnbaum cautions, the chief goal of all the humanistic studies should be to make educated laymen.

Bill MacVicar, M.A. graduate of U of T, is information officer in the University News Bureau.

## A MILLION?

Continued

The second goal many people consider to be the construction of a 50-meter 8 lane Olympic size pool capable of sub-division by bulkhead to provide opportunities for several different aquatic activities to proceed concurrently, or which in its entirety could be available for intercollegiate, intramural, and international competition.

A third objective is the modification of both the Benson Building and the present Hart House Athletic wing facilities to permit more adequate integration of athletic pursuits in both areas by both sexes.

As part of these it is hoped that the School of Physical and Health Education could be moved to the third floor of the Benson Building and with some additional facilities for Kinesiology, fitness testing, etc., be integrated with the other structures.

If and when all of these are completed it may be possible to divert the use of the North wing of Hart House to one of purely recreational athletic activity for all members of the University community, with the great majority of organized team competition, athletic instruction, etc., occurring in the new facilities to be built. The continuance of the North wing of Hart House for recreational athletic pursuit by both men and women would bring to the House a new horizon and would permit and encourage the participation in other House activities of many people who may at the moment not have been attracted to it.

These then are the major considerations which seem to be getting attention.

Many others, of course, are most desirable. Squash, for example, is a sport for which at the moment there appears to be an almost insatiable demand. The last users' committee report recommended the construction of twenty-eight squash courts, a mixture of singles and doubles. Financial restriction makes it apparent that this goal will be unattainable at the moment and most people are therefore now compromising with the proposal that ten singles and two doubles be incorporated somewhere within the new complex.

Outdoor and indoor tennis facilities have aroused considerable discussion, and it appears that some progress in this area may be possible in future years.

Playing fields and open space are at the moment used to saturation, and more playing field area would be very quickly utilized.

To govern and administer these new facilities which are aimed at providing a completely integrated program for both men and women, both staff and students, together with the ongoing parallel activities of the School of Physical and Health Education, will provide problems, and the Fisher Committee is at present trying to determine a scheme where both the academic and recreational activities can receive due consideration and where all the involved estates will be assured of their reasonably fair place in the sun.

So, we come back to the title of this article — "What's a million?"

There is on hand at the moment \$4.7 million specified for the construction of

(Continued on page 9)



# A MILLION?

Continued

athletic facilities. To accomplish even the majority of the things described above will require approximately \$6.25 million by present calculations. So, when we ask "What's a million?" or, more properly, a million and one half, it is the difference between a good job and a compromise — that's what.

Let us hope that all interested parties will lend their efforts to raising the funds to close this gap and make possible the construction of facilities adequate for the University of Toronto to meet its athletic and recreational ambitions, and to thrill those people who have been dreaming of such matters for so many years in the past.

*Dr. Wadehouse (Med. '40) is director of the University Health Service and chairman of the 1972 users' committee on athletic facilities.*

## STUDENT

Continued

recommendations implemented: that eight offices in Hart House be allocated for academic use by the School of Physical and Health Education.

"The committee members feel the use of Hart House facilities for formal education would be in conflict with the main purposes of the House," a report from the committee states. "Rooms are very much needed for Hart House staff." The committee also suggests that a Hart House member might be invited to participate on the restructuring committee for athletics, since Hart House has played a leading role in athletics on campus, through physical fitness, squash, scuba (Underwater Club) and yoga programs.

Hart House Warden J. G. Lengelle supports the graduate committee's call for a representative of the house on the task force deciding upon the new governing structure for athletics, and the committee's demands that academic offices be removed from the north wing of Hart House when new facilities are constructed. He says in a submission to the internal affairs committee: "The present allocation of space in the North Wing for use by Physical and Health Education for offices and classrooms was made by the Board of Stewards on a temporary basis. The House was not given to the University for purposes of academic instruction and such use runs counter to the spirit of the Founders' Prayer."

"Hart House assigned space to Physical and Health Education with the understanding that the University would find other quarters with the development of athletic facilities. The areas in question are desperately needed by Hart House for the growth of the cultural and recreational activities which will go hand-in-hand with the co-educational use of the North Wing."

A second point of disagreement exists between the men's athletic association and the women's athletic association. As with many other bodies and institutions in society, these two associations transmit the stereotyped sex roles of men and women — man the dominant, woman the dominated. The men's association emphasizes competition and contact sport along with participation, while the women's association has the following priorities: instruction, recreation, and then competition.

The fourth recommendation of the Kidd-Levitt task force report calls for the development of "world class athletes" at the University of Toronto; it is a recommendation that the women take issue with in their report. The women's report to the internal affairs committee states: "A general impression of a desire for 'selective elitism' is apparent with both the emphasis and the lengthy comment contained in Objective 4.



Volleyball in the Hart House gym

"We feel that the function of the University athletic community is not to provide opportunities for athletes to achieve national or international status in a few selective activities as suggested by the report... If athletes attending a particular university do achieve international status in some athletic endeavour, it is because of previous or attendant affiliation with an outside institution, club or coach that has enabled him to reach such standards. The university may have complemented his efforts, but it is not the sole source of this achievement. In most cases it has played a negligible role, and since the university facilities should be providing participation for many, this priority is as it should be."

The university has also received considerable opposition from neighbouring residents' associations and one student housing group. Fortunately, the opposition from these groups has apparently been successful in forcing the University administration to change its plans and not upset the surrounding community through "blockbusting" for space for the athletic field house. The task force report originally proposed that the field house be constructed to the northwest of the present campus on land already occupied; the proposal would have meant that the university would have had to expropriate 10 houses which it does not own. The field house location proposal was successfully opposed by the Huron-Sussex Ratepayers' Association and the student-run Campus Co-operative residents' association, with the result that the internal affairs committee felt the "social cost" of removing the 10 houses to provide space for the field house would be too high. The Ulster Ratepayers' Association has also successfully opposed university expansion on to the nearby Robert Street playing field, where the task force had recommended the construction of an Olympic-size ice rink.

The internal affairs committee has recently appointed another task force "to review the government and administration of athletics on the campus." The task force is "to enquire into whether the academic functions of the School of Physical and Health Education and the service functions of the two departments (of athletics) can be effectively integrated and

whether such integration meets the particular needs of the University of Toronto. It will be concerned with developing proposals regarding the role of students (part-time and full-time), staff and other users of the athletics facilities in a governing structure which will be fully representative of the university community and which will have the capability to assess the needs of competing programs for use of athletics facilities." This committee "will also make recommendations concerning the proper method of consultation with the community to determine priorities for community use of athletics facilities where programming permits community use or participation."

Unfortunately, although the Kidd-Levitt task force report recommended that a new governing structure be based on the number of users of the facilities, the new internal affairs task force to study structures is not made up of these "users". The new task force is unrepresentative and illegitimate; students are the majority of users, yet there are only two students on the seven-member task force committee. Furthermore students at present pay over 50 per cent of their annual athletic operating budgets, yet have little say where their money goes. (The University of Toronto Athletic Association (Men) financial statement for the past year reveals that athletic fees levied from students amounted to \$263,062 of the total athletic budget of \$442,961, yet male students do not control their own program — they are in the minority on the present governing athletic directorate. The Women's Athletic Association and directorate contains a majority of students; last year students paid for \$95,994 of the total operating budget of \$119,377.) The newly-appointed task force on governing structures is hypocritical in not containing a majority of students.

Like it or not, the University administration appears to have decided, with the minimum amount of consultation with all groups concerned, to go ahead and build some kind of athletics facility. Decisions will be made in the new year — important decisions — as to who will use the new facilities — that is, who will get priority use, and who will, once again, stand in line behind the others for a chance to play.

*Bob Gauthier, editor of Varsity in 1973-74, was sports editor of the student newspaper previously.*



COLLEGE X has a principal, although not yet a name. Professor Arthur Kruger, B.A.'55 (U of T; Ph.D. (M.I.T.) '59, an economist, has been appointed to head the college being established for part-time students. Dr. Kruger's campus interests have included long attention to Extension study problems.

## THE READER WRITES...

"The Reader Writes" is a department for readers of the U of T Graduate Letters of approval or disapproval, of comment, or simply information, are invited. When space is limited, brief letters on matters of wide interest may be given priority.

R. R. Y. SCOTT, U.C. '22, Toronto, wrote about a letter in the October issue of the Graduate.

I am astonished that you should give space to Ken Wilson's description of Professor W. A. C. Hobson's article "China as a World Power" as Communist propaganda. Whatever Mr. Wilson learned in college he obviously was not taught to distinguish a work of authentic scholarship from the propaganda of a discredited demagogue like the late Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Professor Dobson's article has now been printed in full by the American Council of Learned Societies, a body of which Mr. Wilson may not have heard but which will be known to others of your readers.

REX UDOORJI, Neukka, Nigeria, asks U of T alumni to give books to a village library.

I graduated from U of T December 1969, taking the Master of Arts degree. From 1970 to July 1972 I was on the teaching staff of St. Lawrence College, Kingston, Ontario. Now, back in my home country, I am a lecturer in the psychology department of the University of Nigeria, teaching organizational psychology and human development. In addition to my teaching load, I find time to travel to my village of Unauoro, where I have initiated a number of community projects.

Among the projects is a community library, in which I have been able to get the youths of the village involved. We started with a village book drive, appealing to villagers to donate old or rare books, which no longer used, to the library. Then we wrote to friends and organizations abroad to ask for books of various kinds. The response has been tremendous - we now have more than a

thousand books in different disciplines and an impressive number of newspapers and journals.

We welcome any contribution U of T alumni can make toward helping us with the library, specifically books on a variety of subjects, newspapers and periodicals. We are preparing souvenirs to be sent to the donors and we are ready to be hosts to such donors should they visit our part of Nigeria.

The address is Unauoro Community Library Project, P. M. B. 1074, Aba E. C. S., Nigeria.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the letters of comment on the new Graduate received from alumni. Some tempered their praise with constructive criticism and suggestions, all of which the Editor will take to heart. Here are extracts from the letters, each from a different writer:

"You have moved the publication into today's world. It is current and relevant."

"I liked the format, especially the broad selection of news items that help the graduates to know what has been happening."

"Articles, pictures and format are all excellent."

"Congratulations on the vast improvement. It looks really great and has lots of interesting material."

"It is a luxury to read a publication that does not cram its stories or seem to hurry the reader."

"A very fine first number."

"High marks for the format, variety of contents, and clear print."

"Congratulations on your articles about Bill McIlchewan and Gordon Hill. It's really heartening to read two articles on art in the same issue."

"Congratulations on Vol. 1, No. 1, a brand new concept in alumni communications, at least for U of T."

"Initial reaction: a great improvement!"

"It's the best publication of its kind that I have seen."



Dr. Henderson

Dr. Masson

Dr. Balfour

## U of T alumni contribution to Mayo

"The Mayo Alumni", published by the Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minn., has devoted 13 pages to the Canadian side of this category, a taken by permission from and by courtesy of "The Mayo Alumni".

Donald C. Balfour, after receiving his Bachelor of Medicine degree in 1906, interned at Hamilton City Hospital. Leaving that a classmate friend had a surgical assistant appointment at Mayo - and that the brothers needed a bright young man in pathology - Balfour risked the tedious train ride to Minnesota without waiting for an application. He was accepted.

Although he became a world-recognized surgeon, he is best remembered at Rochester for service as second director of Mayo Foundation.

Melvin S. Henderson - the classmate who triggered Dr. Balfour's interest in Mayo - came to work for the brothers in 1907 and began Mayo orthopedic surgery.

In addition to medical contributions, Dr. Henderson had a major role in institutional development during a transitional period. Universally respected, thoughtful, far-sighted, he was a member of the board of governors from 1929 to 1947 (vice chairman, 1937-44).

James C. Masson - another of the University of Toronto's class of '06 - interned in Toronto and New York before practising general surgery at Dures, Ontario, from 1909 to 1912. He came to Rochester as an intern, was first assistant in surgery before being named head of a section in 1915, in 1935, Dr. Masson became chief of the Mayo surgical staff.

Now 92, Dr. Masson lives in retirement in Rochester.

## FOOD SCIENCES - its future course has been decided

A final plan for the future of the Faculty of Food Sciences, which has been in a state of suspense for the past three years since its dissolution was first recommended, was approved by Governing Council at its December meeting.

Governing Council, without a dissenting vote, decided that the resources of the Faculty in nutrition, dietetics and food chemistry should be combined with those of the Department of Nutrition in the School of Hygiene in a new Department of Nutrition and Food Science - in effect, a resource centre that will draw upon the skills of any University division appropriate to its work.

Council also voted to make the Faculty of Food Sciences a College or School of Household Science, with a program director and an advisory committee responsible for the development and co-ordination of programs leading to qualifications in Household Science and drawing upon the resources of the new Department of Nutrition and Food Science and other divisions of the University.

President John Evans explained that implementation would be gradual, not sudden, and that students now enrolled in Food Sciences would complete their courses without interruption. He saw real advantages in the plan.

The staff, students and alumni of the Faculty, who have long struggled to maintain it as it is, were well represented at the Council meeting and made one final appeal for the status quo. But after a brief debate, the vote was called and there was no opposition to the change.

The work of the Faculty goes back to 1902, when the first degree course in household management was offered by U of T. The Faculty of Household Science came into being in 1906 and that name continued in use until 1962 when it was changed to Faculty of Food Sciences with the addition of new disciplines.

First move to dissolve the Faculty came late in 1970, with a recommendation to the Senate that Food Sciences should be phased out because of academic standards below acceptable standards, the need for more and expanded courses, which could only be established at great cost, and the duplication of Faculty courses with similar offerings elsewhere in the University.

Former and present students, teaching staff, and friends rallied to the support of the Faculty. There were protest meetings and appearances before the Senate demanding the retention of Food Sciences. The Senate granted a reprieve and, as its own existence was coming to an end in 1972, delayed taking a final decision. This was left to the new Governing Council.

Over a long period of time committees of Governing Council dealt with the contentious subject. The Academic Affairs committee recommended to Council the closing of the Faculty, and among other things, the creation of a new Department of Nutrition, combining the resources of the Faculty and the School of Hygiene. But at its November meeting, Council granted an appeal for still more time to consider the future of the Faculty.

Throughout the long struggle, the Household Science Alumni Association was in the van. As recently as November 8, an ad hoc committee headed by Edna W. Park took a strong position. "Under the leadership of Edna Armstrong," said a committee report to alumni, "an innovative and flexible program is now flourishing... Registration has increased (290 students, 44 of them men)... and we visualize... our Faculty's return as a centre of excellence in the field of home economics on this campus."

The alumni group took the senior governing body to task. "These changes have been accomplished under tremendous pressure and some harassment from the committees of the Governing Council. At no time has an honest attempt been made to initiate a sustained dialogue with the Dean concerning such a drastic prelude as phasing out the Faculty." It also charged that several positions "settling forth the true facts" had not been studied.



Leaving government service

## H. Ian Macdonald going to York July 1 as its president

"Ian is obviously a very busy man", said Morris Gross, president of the University of Toronto Alumni Association in 1970, when he introduced Ian H. Macdonald to the newly appointed Presidential Long Range Planning Committee on Alumni Affairs, of which Mr. Macdonald was chairman.

The record was an impressive one: B. Com. Adv., '52, with first class honours; Governor General's Medal for the best degree in Arts; Cody Trophy for the one contributing most to the athletic life of University College; Rhodes Scholar, M.A., Oxford; captain, Oxford hockey team; Department of Political Lecturer, Department of Political Economy; Dean of Men, University College; assistant professor of economics; Chief Economist, Province of Ontario, 1965; Deputy Provincial Treasurer and Deputy Minister of Economics; economic and financial adviser to the Cabinet Committee on Regional Development; chairman, Central Task Force on Tax Reform, 1965; Deputy Minister of Regional Development, the Ontario Advisory Committee on Confederation, and several Crown corporations; president, Empire Club of Canada; active member, Canadian Institute of International Affairs and Canadian Institute of Public Affairs.

Now Ian Macdonald is leaving the Ontario government service to embark upon an equally busy and arduous job: the presidency of York University, on July 1 next. "Macdonald" is selected, said *Time* magazine, "underscores a growing trend in Canadian universities toward presidents who are better at balancing books than writing them." York, it might be added, has had in the past year or so a sizeable share of financial problems.

## This alumnus heads U. S. medical college

Dr. Robert J. Slater, who earned his M.D. and B.Sc. (medical) degrees at University of Toronto, has been appointed president of the Medical College of Pennsylvania. During World War II he served in the COIC and the Royal Canadian Army Corps and from 1955 to 1962 did research at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, and was an associate in pediatrics at U of T. He went to the U.S. in 1962 to be Dean of the College of Medicine at the University of Vermont. Since 1967 he has been president of the Foundation for Child Development, New York.



## Campus news highlights

The Code of Behaviour, adopted by Governing Council last June, is not yet in force because the disciplinary structure designed to enforce it has yet to be approved. Students, through their councils, have protested that the Code was put through after they had left the campus last spring and they had no opportunity to present their views as they would have liked. They charged that some provisions of the Code were discriminatory and unfairly punitive. Not so, others on campus said. They replied that the Code had been subjected to a systematic campaign of innuendo and misrepresentation and that students had had since the fall of 1972 to make their views known. C. Mahm Harding, chairman of Governing Council, has given assurance that further amendments will be welcomed and a final decision will not be taken when students are not on campus.

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The report of a task force on academic appointments, headed by Vice-President and Provost Donald F. Foster, is before the Academic Affairs Committee of Governing Council for detailed study. Here, too, students demand a voice. They want to be included in decisions on who should teach them, which of their teachers should be promoted, and who should not, and who should have tenure.

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Three graduates of Peking University, at U of T on a student exchange scheme, and fourteen young Mexican technicians and specialists, sponsored by the federal government, are taking crash course in English. The Division of University Extension has provided tailor-made courses to meet the differing needs of the two groups of visitors on campus. Extension plans similar future programs.

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Four Mechanical Engineering students, entering a U.E. engineering competition on the spur of the moment, won first prize for a unique and simple oil slicker, designed to gather spilled oil from the surface of water. Their mechanism, which has only one moving part, can be mounted on a motor-propelled catamaran, the total cost of which would be less than \$3,000.

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Mae Brown, 36, who received her B.A. degree after five years of work at Scarborough College, died of a brain aneurysm only 16 months after her graduation. Miss Brown was the only blind and deaf student ever to receive a degree from a Canadian university.

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Other deaths reported: Dr. Bernard Buove, U of T graduate in medicine and hygiene, director of the School of Hygiene since 1970; Dr. Arnold Walter, director of the Faculty of Music, 1952-1968.

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Engineering Triennial Medals were presented to three distinguished U of T graduates at the Faculty's Centennial Ball for their notable contributions to the advancement of their profession. Those honoured were Albert Edward Berry, B.A.Sc. '17; M.A.Sc. '21, Ph.D. '26, retired general manager, Ontario Water Resources Commission; James M. Ham, B.A.Sc. '43, D.Sc. '48, retired, 1964-1973; and Ronald MacDonald Gooderham, B.A.Sc. '26, M.E. '42, international authority on welding.

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Various honours have come in recent months to U of T staff:

Dr. Geoffrey Ozin, winner of the prestigious Meldola Medal and prize of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London, awarded to the British subject under the age of 30 whose published work in chemistry shows the most promise.

Professor Robin Armstrong, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., all from U of T, winner of the Herzberg Medal for 1973, awarded each year to an outstanding physicist under the age of 40. Dr. Armstrong (who is 38) became chairman of physics on January 1.

Dr. Lauritz Christensen, director, Laboratory Animal Science, became the first winner not a U.S. citizen or a resident of that country of the Griffin Award for outstanding accomplishment in the improvement of the care and quality of animals used in research.

Dr. Donald A. Chant, zoologist, received the \$2,000 White Owl Intellectual Conservation Award as "the person responsible for the birth of the citizens' active movement in Canada (Pollution Probe), who has worked tirelessly to mobilize the country to environmental action." Dr. Chant turned over most of his prize to Pollution Probe.

Professor David R. Hughes, anthropologist, shared a \$5,000 prize with Dr. Evelyn Kellen, of York University, who has a U of T Ph.D. degree, for their forthcoming book, "The Anatomy of Racism: Canadian Dimensions." The cheque, presented to them by Governor General Roland Michener at Government House, Ottawa, was given by the Canadian Human Rights Commission.

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Two senior positions are to be filled before the end of the 1973-74 academic year: Dean of the Faculty of Management Studies (John Crespo, who has given notice of his desire to return to full-time professional work), and Principal of Erindale College (J. Tuzo Wilson will by June 30 have completed his seven year term and plans to return to the St. George Campus).



DOCTOR JURIS—that was the rarely conferred degree of the Faculty of Law given at Convocation in 1973 on Vinod Kumar, holder of B.A., LL.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Punjab in his native India. Here Mr. Kumar is seen with Mrs. Taimi Henderson of Scarborough, whom he met at U of T's International Student Centre. He became almost a member of the Henderson family while in Toronto and, indeed, Mrs. Henderson became his godmother. He is a Hindu. Mr. Kumar dedicated his thesis, on alimony and maintenance in the light of the changing concept of marriage and divorce, to Mrs. Henderson.



NEW AT ALUMNI HOUSE are Eleanor Ward and William Glebeznor. Ms. Ward is Assistant to the Director and responsible for liaison with University of Toronto Alumni Association committees, alumni branches, and for such events as reunions. Mr. Glebeznor, who succeeded Bert Pinnington, now at Trinity College, as Assistant Director, is the liaison between Alumni House and all constituent alumni associations.

## The Associates' Bissell Chair

An economist and a novelist with the first incumbents of the newly-established Claude Bissell Chair in Canadian/United States Relations. The Office of the President has announced that Professor Wallace Stegner of Stanford University and Professor Richard E. Caves of Harvard University have been appointed jointly for 1973-74. The Bissell Chair honours the former President of the University and was funded by the Associates of the University of Toronto Inc. of New York last year to mark their 25th anniversary.

Wallace Stegner was born in Iowa but spent several of his elementary school years in Eastend, Sask.—years that were later to serve as the basis of his book "Wolf Willow." He was educated at the universities of Utah and Iowa and subsequently taught at Utah, the University of Wisconsin, at Harvard, and finally, at Stanford, where he was until 1970 Jackson H. Reynolds Professor of the Humanities and the director of the Creative Writing Program.

Professor Stegner's many honours reflect the breadth of his interests. He was holder of Guggenheim Fellowships in 1950 and 1959 and of a Wenner-Gren Foundation grant for the study of village democracy in Saskatchewan. He has been a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, special assistant to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, and a senior fellow of the National Endowment for the Humanities. He has written several studies on the Canadian and American West, including "The Gathering of Zion" (on the Mormon migration), "The Sound of Mountain Water," "The Big Rock Candy Mountain," "All the Little Live Things" and "Angle of Repose", which gained him a Pulitzer Prize in 1971.

Richard Caves entered Harvard Graduate School after earning his A.B. at Oberlin College, and obtained his Ph.D. in economics in 1956. He taught at the University of California in Berkeley before going to Harvard's Economics Department as its professor in 1962 and chairman, 1966-69.

Professor Caves has made a number of major contributions to two fields of economic analysis—international trade and industrial organization—as well as doing substantive work on the Canadian economy and Canadian-American relations. The titles of his books bear witness to the range of his interests and

achievements. They include: "Trade and Economic Structure"; "The Canadian Economy: Prospect and Retrospect" (with R.H. Holton); "Air Transport and its Regulators"; "American Industry: Structure, Control, Performance"; "Northern California's Water Industry" (with J.S. Bain and J. Margolis); "Canadian Economic Policy and the Impact of International Capital Flows" (with G.L. Reuber); "Capital Transfers and Economic Policy: Canada" (with G.L. Reuber) and "World Trade and Payments" (with R.W. Jones). In addition, he has written numerous articles in the fields of trade, industrial organization and Canadian economic policy and has edited a book on Britain's economic prospects. His current research is focussed on international aspects of industrial organization, with particular attention to the role of multi-national corporations.

## Math and physics

If you are a University of Toronto graduate in honours mathematics or honours physics, you are eligible to receive a copy of the latest report of the Samuel Beatty Fund. This fund was established in 1952 by math and physics honours graduates to diminish the cause of mathematics at U of T and in the Province of Ontario.

The trustees of the Fund have mailed out a report on the allocations, a questionnaire, and a nomination form for new trustees. If you consider yourself to be eligible and have not received the report, you may have a copy by writing to the secretary of the Fund, Professor E.J. Barbeau, Department of Mathematics, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1. Be sure to give your year of graduation.

## Governing Council: election of alumni

John A. Whitten, (Eng. '47), chairman of the alumni College of Electors, has issued a call for nominations for candidates to represent alumni on the Governing Council. The expiring alumni seats are now held by Gesta J. Abols (Vic., '68), William H. Broadhurst (St. M., '51), and the Rev. Graham Cotter (Trin., '46), all of whom are eligible for nomination again.

Mr. Whitten stresses the need to meet all provisions of the election check list below. He said the response of alumni last March was excellent but he hoped for even better results this time. The deadline for nominations is 5 p.m. February 16, 1974.

The College of Electors, which numbers approximately 40 and represents constituent associations of the University of Toronto Alumni Association under a modified form of "rep-by-pop", is charged with the responsibility of electing three alumni candidates in the Spring to serve terms commencing July 1, 1974 and expiring June 30, 1977.

The *University of Toronto Act, 1971* defines alumni as "persons who have received degrees, diplomas or certificates from the University, a federated University or a federated or affiliated college and the persons who have completed one year of full-time studies towards such a degree, diploma or certificate and are no longer registered."

### Check List for Alumni Candidates for Election to the Governing Council

#### General Information

A candidate must be an alumnus of the University and must not be a member of

the academic staff, the administrative staff or a student in the University.

The candidate must be willing to attend frequent meetings of the Governing Council and its committees.

The candidate must be a Canadian citizen.

#### Specific Information

The candidate or his or her nominators must send the following information to the Secretary, College of Electors, Room 106, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1, to be received no later than 5 p.m. February 16, 1974.

1. Candidate's name (maiden name where applicable); year of birth; year of graduation; or years of attendance; college, Faculty or school; address and telephone number.

2. The signatures of ten (10) nominators (who must be alumni of the University) supporting the candidate. The nominators must include their names (maiden name); year of graduation; college, Faculty or school; address and telephone number.

3. The candidate's written consent to stand for election, over his or her signature.

4. A biographical sketch of the candidate which should include the following information:

- (1) Degrees, diplomas or certificates obtained - from what University - year.
- (2) Past involvement in the University (i.e. student affairs, alumni associations, other committees, etc.).
- (3) Business or profession.
- (4) Community involvement.
- (5) Place of normal residence.

(6) Candidates are encouraged to make any statement(s) about their candidacy they deem appropriate.

(7) Any additional information the candidate may think pertinent.

Applications for candidates will be invalid unless he or she provides name, written consent to run, 10 nominators, and a biographical sketch.

## Alumni wanted on faculty bodies

Academic councils and committees seeking incumbents for senior positions on academic and non-academic staffs are to be encouraged to include alumni representatives in their membership. This was the recent decision of Governing Council on the recommendation of its External Affairs committee, which had previously accepted the idea contained in the report of the Presidential Long-Range Planning Committee on Alumni Affairs.

The recommendations were as follows:

"That the councils of colleges, faculties, and schools which have not yet done so, be encouraged to seek means to include in their membership representatives of the alumni of the appropriate constituency.

"That in those areas of the University in which it is not yet current practice the inclusion of alumni representatives on search and selection committees for senior academic and non-academic appointments be encouraged.

"That the central administration maintain a sensitivity to alumni proposals with respect to those divisions which might not fully recognize the benefits which they could achieve from advisory councils."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

# graduate

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